

Pork

World pork production is projected to increase at a slower rate than in previous decades as environmental constraints limit expansion in many areas and large supplies of relatively lower cost poultry provide competition. World pork production is expected to increase at an annual rate near 2.8 percent during 1997-2005. Asia and Mexico are expected to be the primary growth areas for pork production, with more modest increases projected in the United States, Canada, the FSU, and Central and Eastern Europe.

Pork consumption is projected to grow about 2.8 percent per year between 1997 and 2005, somewhat slower than during the 1980's. Consumption growth is expected to slow in developed economies, including the United States, Canada, the EU, and Japan, because of only moderate income gains, as well as declining relative prices for meats that easily substitute for pork, particularly poultry. Slowed demand growth in developed countries is expected to be partially offset by stronger demand growth in Asia, and Mexico. Consumption in China is expected to increase by more than 3.5 percent annually, while Korean consumption will grow nearly 4 percent annually. Pork demand is also expected to grow moderately in CEE countries and the FSU, aided by modest economic growth, lower inflation, and higher disposable incomes.

World pork trade is projected to continue to expand, driven by rising demand by several of the major pork importers, including Mexico, Japan, and Hong Kong. The United States is projected to assume a dominant export role over the next decade, increasing exports by over 35 percent between 1997 and 2005. Factors contributing to robust U.S. growth include competitive exchange rates and an increasingly export-oriented pork production industry. The six largest exporters (the United States, Canada,

China, the EU, Central and Eastern Europe, and Taiwan) account for over 95 percent of world pork exports.

Highlights for Major Importers

Changes in world pork imports will be driven primarily by reduced imports in the United States and rapid growth in Mexico and Asia. The FSU and Central and Eastern Europe will be a significant, although somewhat variable, influence in the world market.

Japan. Japan's imports are expected to increase significantly due to changes in government policy and demographics which will discourage domestic production. Imports may represent half of total Japanese pork consumption by 2005. Increasing environmental costs of production and lower prices are expected to provide little incentive for new entrants. The population of Japanese pork producers is aging, and, as they leave the sector, pork production is expected to decline gradually. By 2005, pork production could be almost 10 percent below the 1996 level.

Former Soviet Union. In the FSU, an underdeveloped private livestock sector was unable to meet consumer demand in the early 1990's, leading to increased imports. Throughout the 1997-2005 projections period, FSU import demand for pork will decrease 1.3 percent per year, on average. Recovering domestic pork and poultry industries will reduce import demand.

The pace of economic reform in the FSU could significantly alter the rate of income growth and pork demand and is a major uncertainty in the trade outlook. Slower movement toward market liberalization through increased subsidies would hinder recovery of production.

Figure 33

Pork: Historical and projected real prices

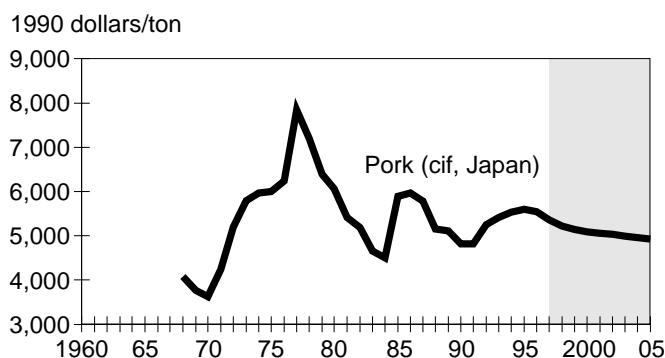


Figure 34

Pork: Historical and projected price ratios

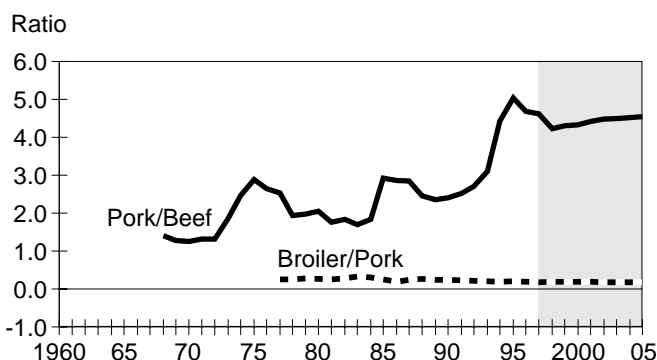


Table 34—Pork trade projections

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993-97 avg.	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<i>1,000 tons</i>													
Exporters														
United States	185	197	241	350	430	483	340	495	508	533	558	583	608	633
Canada	294	303	298	356	340	360	331	418	425	428	431	436	439	442
Central/East Europe ¹	160	144	140	188	197	238	181	256	266	273	242	224	220	216
Hungary	69	45	42	54	68	72	56	94	98	93	87	78	73	65
Poland	14	11	27	81	65	30	43	24	38	47	24	10	10	10
China	117	150	181	230	250	250	212	250	250	250	250	252	253	256
European Union-15 ²	478	638	861	698	611	561	674	575	583	591	599	603	603	603
Taiwan	303	283	331	381	362	360	343	346	339	332	325	319	313	306
Total	1,537	1,715	2,052	2,203	2,190	2,252	2,082	2,340	2,371	2,407	2,405	2,417	2,436	2,456
Importers														
United States	293	336	337	301	279	274	305	272	271	270	267	262	258	254
Canada	16	22	27	27	50	50	35	62	63	64	65	66	67	67
Former Soviet Union ³	200	234	370	488	585	620	459	633	615	598	586	579	571	566
Russia	141	220	324	454	545	565	422	550	541	539	531	527	514	503
Hong Kong	198	208	224	160	175	189	191	232	235	238	242	245	247	250
Japan	684	653	705	829	822	857	773	950	993	1,034	1,057	1,080	1,103	1,125
Mexico	55	50	80	36	30	55	50	78	80	91	91	85	110	123
South Korea	4	2	26	53	45	75	40	74	75	75	76	77	78	79
Total	1,450	1,505	1,769	1,894	1,986	2,120	1,855	2,301	2,332	2,370	2,384	2,394	2,434	2,464

¹Includes the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Other Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and the former Yugoslavia).

²Excludes EU-15 intratrade.

³Includes Russia, Ukraine and the other republics of the Former Soviet Union; includes FSU intratrade.

Hong Kong. Hong Kong already imports more than 95 percent of its pork consumption, and imports will account for an even larger share of consumption as environmental constraints reduce production. Although not evident in official trade data, a significant portion of Hong Kong's pork imports are likely reexported to China.

European Union. EU pork imports from third-country exporters are expected to grow under the UR agreement, which mandates access to the EU market. The agreement mandates EU imports of 75,000 tons of pork and pork products by 2001. Imports are assumed to remain at that level through the remainder of the projection period.

Pork consumption in the EU is expected to grow at an average annual rate of less than 1 percent through 2005. Competitive pressure from relatively lower priced competing meat proteins, particularly poultry, is expected to limit growth. In northern Europe and the UK, consumer concerns about the environment and animal welfare could further moderate both production and consumption.

Mexico. Mexico's pork imports are expected to increase dramatically over the projection period, as the Mexican economy recovers from capital outflows and peso depreciation in 1994. Annual growth in Mexican pork imports could reach 11 percent, after several years of modest increases in the late 1990's. The majority of imports will be of U.S. origin.

South Korea. South Korea's pork imports are projected to increase by less than 1 percent per year between 1997 and 2005. As part of its UR commitments, Korea estab-

lished an import quota for frozen pork of 29,240 MT in 1996. Complete liberalization will occur in July 1997. Imports of frozen pork until June 30, 1997, are subject to a tariff rate of 25 percent. On July 1, 1997, Korea will eliminate all quantitative restrictions on frozen pork imports and replace the quota with a tariff of 33.4 percent. This tariff will be reduced in equal annual increments to 25 percent by 2004.

Canada. Canada's pork imports are projected to increase by 35 percent between 1997 and 2005. Most Canadian imports likely will be of U.S. origin. Competitive pressure from U.S. markets is expected to dampen the increases in Canadian pork prices.

United States. U.S. pork imports are expected to decline by more than 1 percent annually between 1997 and 2005. Stability in domestic production, consumption, prices, and exchange rates together generate less demand for imports. In addition, the decline in exportable supplies from Canada and apparent Danish intentions to focus on EU and Eastern European markets will reduce incentives to ship to the United States.

Highlights for Major Exporters

The United States is expected to show the greatest gains in exports, gaining market share from Taiwan, whose exportable supplies will be adversely affected by environmental concerns and rising domestic demand. Exports from the EU will likely fall due to limits on export subsidies under the UR agreement.

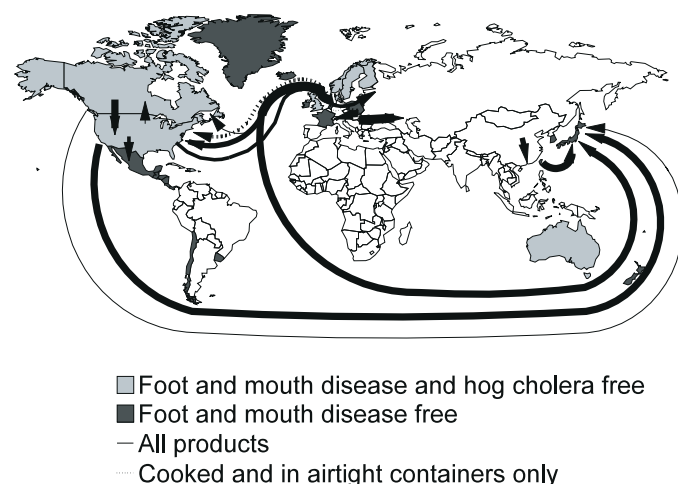
United States. U.S. pork exports are projected to expand by about 5 percent annually between 1997 and 2005. The primary U.S. growth markets will be Mexico and Asia.

European Union. EU pork producers face UR-imposed subsidy limits on pork exports. Exports could be slowed by higher costs associated with environmental regulation and animal welfare measures. In response to the UR agreement restrictions, the EU is expected to turn "inward and eastward," building markets both within the expanded EU, in Central and Eastern Europe, and in the FSU.

EU subsidies will be targeted on cuts exported to developing markets (FSU and Eastern Europe, in particular). High-end products such as canned hams will continue to be exported with subsidy, in order to hold market share in developed third-country export markets such as the United States.

Figure 35

Major pork trade flows



The extent to which the EU will be able to export pork without subsidy is a major source of uncertainty in the outlook. While lower grain prices and structural adjustment in the swine sector will provide cost reductions, the competitiveness of EU producers will be significantly affected by high labor costs. Also, the extent to which EU production is affected by efforts to halt environmental degradation is a further uncertainty in the trade outlook. The EU has already placed restrictions on northern European producers, but these could tighten even further.

Canada. Canadian pork exports, primarily to the United States and Japan, will increase through the late 1990's. Export increases will slow later in the period, as production increases moderate, and domestic consumption continues to increase modestly. Total Canadian exports are forecast to increase almost 2 percent on average, over the projection period. Although the United States will remain Canada's major market for pork exports, the Japanese market will increase in importance.

Taiwan. Taiwan, currently the major exporter of pork to Japan, will see its role as an exporter steadily decline. Future pork production will be limited by environmental constraints. After experiencing a high 7-percent growth trend during the 1980's, production is projected to decrease 2 percent per year between 1997 and 2005. Concurrently, income growth could boost domestic demand for pork. Domestic pork consumption is expected to increase almost 2 percent annually, resulting in considerably less pork available for export. As a consequence of lower exports, Taiwan's share of the Japanese market is projected to fall.

The rate at which Taiwan's pork production will respond to emerging environmental concerns is difficult to project and is a key uncertainty in the trade outlook. Although Taiwan faces a severe pollution problem and has put forth a number of plans for reducing production, there has

been little adherence to any planned reductions because of the profitability of the sector. It has been assumed in this analysis that production increases will moderate in the late 1990's, through the end of the projection period. But if Japan's market is able to bid up the price of pork in Taiwan, production could continue to increase.

The projections do not account for the potentially significant pork trade impacts of the March 1997 FMD outbreak in Taiwan, which occurred after the projections were completed. The extent of the outbreak is still evolving, and the long-run impacts on production and trade have yet to be determined.

Central and Eastern Europe. Central and Eastern Europe's pork exports are forecast to increase at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent over the projection period. Exports will be primarily to the EU and the FSU. Progress in economic reform and sustained economic recovery in Eastern Europe will be a major determinant of the region's competitiveness in EU and FSU pork markets. The actual pace of reform and recovery is difficult to project and constitutes a key uncertainty in the trade outlook. Slower movement toward market liberalization, or slower economic recovery, could reduce exports below projections.

China. China, which has traditionally supplied Hong Kong and the FSU with pork, is expected to show export growth of less than 1 percent per year. This is considerably less than the growth rate for domestic production, however. Several factors will account for the relatively slow growth in China's exports. First, domestic demand is expected to increase as incomes increase and consumers shift their preferences to meat. Second, China is FMD endemic and cannot ship pork products to Japan or Korea. Much of what China exports to markets other than Hong Kong tends to be lower quality/canned product and would not compete well in the major growth markets.

Table 35—Pork supply and use projections

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 head	Kg/hd	----- 1,000 tons -----			Kgs.	1,000 tons	
United States								
1992	94,888	0.08	7,817	293	185	7,926	31.0	175
1993	93,069	0.08	7,751	336	197	7,902	30.6	163
1994	95,690	0.08	8,027	337	241	8,087	31.0	199
1995	96,326	0.08	8,097	301	350	8,067	30.7	180
1996	93,075	0.08	7,804	279	430	7,652	28.8	181
1997	94,650	0.08	7,955	274	483	7,756	29.0	181
1993-97 avg.	94,562	0.08	7,927	305	340	7,893	30.0	181
1999	108,675	0.08	8,694	272	495	8,471	31.1	181
2000	110,800	0.08	8,864	271	508	8,627	31.4	181
2001	111,521	0.08	8,922	270	533	8,659	31.2	181
2002	111,589	0.08	8,927	267	558	8,636	30.9	181
2003	111,495	0.08	8,920	262	583	8,598	30.5	181
2004	99,349	0.09	8,941	258	608	8,592	30.2	181
2005	99,727	0.09	8,975	254	633	8,596	30.0	181
Canada								
1992	15,476	0.78	1,209	16	294	932	34.0	13
1993	15,212	0.08	1,192	22	303	913	32.8	11
1994	15,520	0.08	1,234	27	298	959	34.0	15
1995	15,829	0.08	1,281	27	356	951	33.4	16
1996	15,600	0.08	1,245	50	340	955	33.1	16
1997	15,530	0.08	1,275	50	360	965	33.1	16
1993-97 avg.	15,538	0.08	1,245	35	331	949	33.3	15
1999	— —	— —	1,352	62	418	996	33.5	17
2000	— —	— —	1,364	63	425	1,002	33.4	17
2001	— —	— —	1,373	64	428	1,009	33.3	17
2002	— —	— —	1,381	65	431	1,015	33.2	17
2003	— —	— —	1,391	66	436	1,021	33.2	17
2004	— —	— —	1,398	67	439	1,026	33.0	17
2005	— —	— —	1,407	67	442	1,032	32.9	18
China								
1992	351,697	0.07	26,353	0	117	26,236	22.6	0
1993	378,240	0.08	28,544	0	150	28,394	24.2	0
1994	421,032	0.08	32,048	0	181	31,867	26.9	0
1995	480,510	0.08	36,484	0	230	36,254	30.3	0
1996	480,000	0.08	36,400	200	250	36,350	30.0	0
1997	460,000	0.08	36,000	200	250	35,950	29.4	0
1993-97 avg.	443,956	0.08	33,895	80	212	33,763	28.2	0
1999	535,560	0.08	41,175	0	250	40,921	32.9	0
2000	549,290	0.08	42,442	0	250	42,199	33.7	0
2001	552,287	0.08	42,887	0	250	42,638	33.8	0
2002	566,737	0.08	44,229	0	250	43,980	34.6	0
2003	576,485	0.08	45,215	0	252	44,962	35.1	0
2004	592,777	0.08	46,725	0	253	46,472	36.0	0
2005	605,563	0.08	47,971	0	256	47,715	36.8	0
Central & Eastern Europe ¹								
1992	69,899	0.08	5,673	57	160	5,644	46.2	283
1993	65,383	0.08	5,150	79	144	5,068	41.8	428
1994	55,894	0.08	4,317	180	140	4,329	35.9	452
1995	56,286	0.08	4,288	106	188	4,151	34.5	507
1996	56,422	0.08	4,547	81	197	4,377	36.4	564
1997	54,849	0.08	4,509	109	238	4,377	36.5	564
1993-97 avg.	57,767	0.08	4,562	111	181	4,460	37.0	503
1999	— —	— —	4,733	106	256	4,583	38.2	572
2000	— —	— —	4,813	115	266	4,652	38.6	573
2001	— —	— —	4,871	117	273	4,713	39.0	574
2002	— —	— —	4,918	119	242	4,795	39.6	575
2003	— —	— —	4,981	130	224	4,893	40.3	576
2004	— —	— —	5,036	140	220	4,962	40.8	576
2005	— —	— —	5,148	155	216	5,093	41.8	576

Continued—

Table 35—Pork supply and use projections—cont'd

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 head	Kg/hd	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
EU-15								
1992	182,225	0.08	14,708	76	478	14,111	38.3	377
1993	190,403	0.08	15,482	41	638	14,799	40.0	463
1994	190,871	0.08	15,583	31	861	14,757	39.7	459
1995	186,756	0.08	15,356	36	698	14,747	39.5	401
1996	184,793	0.08	15,242	31	611	14,806	39.5	257
1997	186,667	0.08	15,420	38	561	14,982	39.9	172
1993-97 avg.	187,898	0.08	15,417	35	674	14,818	39.7	350
1999	— —	— —	15,174	19	575	14,612	38.7	438
2000	— —	— —	15,649	21	583	14,758	38.9	767
2001	— —	— —	15,454	21	591	14,935	39.2	717
2002	— —	— —	15,571	21	599	15,019	39.3	691
2003	— —	— —	15,624	21	603	15,070	39.4	663
2004	— —	— —	15,714	21	603	15,158	39.5	637
2005	— —	— —	15,760	21	603	15,177	39.5	638
Former Soviet Union ²								
1992	68,684	0.08	5,220	200	216	5,204	17.8	0
1993	50,153	0.08	4,010	234	78	4,154	14.2	0
1994	45,411	0.08	3,701	370	70	3,961	13.5	0
1995	41,495	0.08	3,173	488	51	3,577	12.2	0
1996	33,319	0.09	3,144	585	36	3,693	12.6	0
1997	31,090	0.10	3,025	620	36	3,609	12.3	0
1993-97 avg.	40,294	0.08	3,411	459	54	3,799	13.0	0
1999	— —	— —	3,007	633	50	3,590	12.2	0
2000	— —	— —	3,088	615	50	3,653	12.4	0
2001	— —	— —	3,152	598	50	3,700	12.5	0
2002	— —	— —	3,231	586	63	3,755	12.6	0
2003	— —	— —	3,320	579	75	3,824	12.8	0
2004	— —	— —	3,402	571	97	3,876	12.9	0
2005	— —	— —	3,493	566	118	3,941	13.1	0
Hong Kong								
1992	2,972	0.08	223	198	1	411	70.7	9
1993	2,766	0.08	214	208	1	412	70.9	9
1994	2,752	0.07	199	224	6	417	70.4	9
1995	2,596	0.00	10	160	9	161	26.6	10
1996	2,751	0.00	9	175	10	174	28.1	11
1997	2,888	0.00	9	189	11	187	29.7	11
1993-97 avg.	2,751	0.03	88	191	7	270	45.1	10
1999	— —	— —	7	232	0	233	35.7	11
2000	— —	— —	7	235	0	241	36.1	11
2001	— —	— —	6	238	0	244	36.0	12
2002	— —	— —	5	242	0	247	36.0	12
2003	— —	— —	5	245	0	250	36.1	12
2004	— —	— —	4	247	0	251	36.0	12
2005	— —	— —	4	250	0	254	35.9	12
Hungary								
1992	7,399	0.08	570	6	69	537	52.3	50
1993	6,715	0.07	500	7	45	480	47.0	32
1994	6,123	0.08	494	40	42	471	46.5	53
1995	4,912	0.08	400	31	54	404	40.1	26
1996	5,931	0.12	690	15	68	603	60.3	60
1997	6,120	0.12	725	5	72	663	66.7	55
1993-97 avg.	5,960	0.09	562	20	56	524	52.1	45
1999	— —	— —	765	18	94	689	70.1	55
2000	— —	— —	775	20	98	697	71.1	55
2001	— —	— —	775	20	93	702	71.9	55
2002	— —	— —	780	20	87	713	73.3	55
2003	— —	— —	789	20	78	731	75.3	55
2004	— —	— —	793	20	73	740	76.5	55
2005	— —	— —	816	20	65	771	79.9	55

Continued—

Table 35—Pork supply and use projections—cont'd

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 head	Kg/hd	----- 1,000 tons -----			Kgs.	1,000 tons	
Japan								
1992	19,182	0.07	1,432	684	0	2,087	16.8	107
1993	19,152	0.07	1,433	653	0	2,074	16.7	119
1994	18,649	0.07	1,390	705	0	2,097	16.8	117
1995	17,605	0.08	1,322	829	0	2,093	16.8	175
1996	16,750	0.08	1,260	822	0	2,090	16.7	167
1997	16,400	0.08	1,230	857	0	2,090	16.7	164
1993-97 avg.	17,711	0.07	1,327	773	0	2,089	16.7	148
1999	— —	— —	1,218	950	0	2,165	17.2	171
2000	— —	— —	1,200	993	0	2,191	17.4	174
2001	— —	— —	1,181	1,034	0	2,213	17.5	175
2002	— —	— —	1,172	1,057	0	2,228	17.6	176
2003	— —	— —	1,165	1,080	0	2,244	17.6	178
2004	— —	— —	1,155	1,103	0	2,257	17.7	179
2005	— —	— —	1,146	1,125	0	2,270	17.8	180
Mexico								
1992	11,400	0.07	830	55	4	881	9.9	0
1993	11,950	0.07	870	50	3	917	10.1	0
1994	12,600	0.07	900	80	2	978	10.6	0
1995	13,450	0.07	954	36	4	986	10.5	0
1996	12,460	0.07	890	30	5	915	9.6	0
1997	12,315	0.07	890	55	5	940	9.6	0
1993-97 avg.	12,555	0.07	901	50	4	947	10.1	0
1999	13,753	0.07	992	78	12	1,058	10.5	0
2000	14,066	0.07	1,017	80	12	1,085	10.5	0
2001	14,325	0.07	1,038	91	12	1,117	10.7	0
2002	14,695	0.07	1,067	91	12	1,146	10.8	0
2003	15,185	0.07	1,104	85	12	1,177	10.9	0
2004	15,285	0.07	1,114	110	12	1,212	11.0	0
2005	15,541	0.07	1,135	123	12	1,246	11.1	0
Poland								
1992	23,500	0.09	2,052	35	14	2,073	54.0	40
1993	22,827	0.07	1,537	49	11	1,585	41.2	30
1994	19,100	0.07	1,358	99	27	1,430	37.1	30
1995	23,400	0.07	1,580	47	81	1,490	38.6	86
1996	22,580	0.07	1,520	40	65	1,541	39.9	40
1997	20,500	0.07	1,400	80	30	1,460	37.7	30
1993-97 avg.	21,681	0.07	1,479	63	43	1,501	38.9	43
1999	— —	— —	1,554	43	24	1,573	40.5	30
2000	— —	— —	1,593	46	38	1,601	41.0	30
2001	— —	— —	1,625	46	47	1,624	41.5	30
2002	— —	— —	1,640	46	24	1,662	42.3	30
2003	— —	— —	1,660	56	10	1,706	43.3	30
2004	— —	— —	1,682	64	10	1,736	43.8	30
2005	— —	— —	1,745	77	10	1,812	45.6	30
Russia								
1992	36,343	0.08	2,784	141	0	2,925	19.7	0
1993	31,557	0.08	2,432	220	0	2,652	17.9	0
1994	27,673	0.08	2,260	324	1	2,583	17.4	0
1995	24,262	0.08	1,896	454	1	2,349	15.8	0
1996	22,179	0.08	1,744	545	1	2,288	15.4	0
1997	20,500	0.08	1,640	565	1	2,204	14.9	0
1993-97 avg.	25,234	0.08	1,994	422	1	2,415	16.3	0
1999	— —	— —	1,559	550	0	2,109	14.3	0
2000	— —	— —	1,594	541	0	2,135	14.4	0
2001	— —	— —	1,621	539	0	2,160	14.6	0
2002	— —	— —	1,658	531	0	2,189	14.8	0
2003	— —	— —	1,702	527	0	2,229	15.0	0
2004	— —	— —	1,738	514	0	2,252	15.1	0
2005	— —	— —	1,783	503	0	2,286	15.4	0

Continued—

Table 35—Pork supply and use projections—cont'd

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 head	Kg/hd	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
South Korea								
1992	9,490	0.08	752	4	11	731	16.7	14
1993	9,679	0.08	773	2	11	767	17.6	11
1994	9,839	0.08	786	26	11	798	18.1	14
1995	10,178	0.08	799	53	18	838	18.8	10
1996	11,172	0.08	877	45	49	873	19.4	10
1997	11,080	0.08	870	75	50	895	19.7	10
1993-97 avg.	10,390	0.08	821	40	28	834	18.7	11
1999	---	---	997	74	61	1,009	21.7	14
2000	---	---	1,036	75	61	1,049	22.4	14
2001	---	---	1,071	75	60	1,085	22.9	15
2002	---	---	1,108	76	60	1,123	23.5	15
2003	---	---	1,144	77	59	1,162	24.1	16
2004	---	---	1,181	78	59	1,199	24.6	16
2005	---	---	1,215	79	58	1,235	25.2	17
Taiwan								
1992	13,310	0.08	1,113	0	303	810	39.1	0
1993	13,225	0.09	1,135	0	283	852	40.8	0
1994	13,860	0.09	1,204	0	331	873	41.4	0
1995	14,180	0.09	1,233	5	381	857	40.7	0
1996	14,600	0.09	1,270	13	362	921	43.3	0
1997	14,700	0.09	1,275	15	360	930	43.3	0
1993-97 avg.	14,113	0.09	1,223	7	343	887	41.9	0
1999	---	---	1,286	15	346	948	43.4	0
2000	---	---	1,294	15	339	970	43.7	0
2001	---	---	1,301	15	332	984	44.0	0
2002	---	---	1,307	15	325	997	44.2	0
2003	---	---	1,313	16	319	1,010	44.5	0
2004	---	---	1,320	16	313	1,023	44.7	0
2005	---	---	1,326	16	306	1,036	44.9	0

¹Includes the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Other Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and the former Yugoslavia).

²Includes Russia, Ukraine and the other republics of the Former Soviet Union.